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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

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The Courts and Markets may be found on the second page; Foreign Items on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.

SENATE, March 27 .- The bill to regulate the coasting trade on the Northern Frontier, and the bill to regulate the National Bank system, were taken up, and after brief discussion laid

The Naval Appropriation bill was considered at length and several amendments disposed of, but final action on the bill was not reached. The report from the Conference Committee on the Amendatory Internal Tax bill was re-

ceived and laid over to be printed. House, March 27.—The President's veto of the Supreme Court bill was received. After speeches by Messrs. Woodward and Wilson the ill was passed over the veto and became a

The report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to cover moneys arising from the sale of captured and abandoned property into the Treasury was agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal revenue was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Boutwell, from the Impeachment Managers, that the House after Monday, the 30th, postpone all matters not relating to impeachment, but it was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr.

The House of Representatives vesterday adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax. The history of the bill, with a list of the articles from which it removes the tax, is given in another column.

Eric is declining at Albany. The Assembly Committee who had charge of the bill to whitewash the Erie directors have reported unanimously against it, and are handsomely sustained by the general voice. This is a great and portentous change in the situation.

The bill for an underground railroad in this city, on the "Arcade" plan, passed the Assembly last night, with but a single opposing vote. The pressing necessity for underground transit is universally recognized, and as the "Arcade" is one of the best plans proposed, we note the rapid progress of the bill with great satisfaction.

The supporters of the bill to repeal the Excise law made a desperate effort yesterday to free themselves from the fatal grasp of the Republican Senate. Mr. Tweed moved to take the bill from the Committee to whom it was referred, and who will not report it. The motion was lost, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford giving the casting vote in the negative.

The Supreme Court bill has become a law, both Houses of Congress having passed it over the President's veto. The Democrats in the House were happily prevented from making the Congress reports dismal with gloomy and foreboding speeches yesterday, the previous question having been insisted on at the end of an hour's debate.

THE DESTINY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The age of the world has been a favorite subject of inquiry with philosophers-that is, not the actual number of years that it has existed, but whether the planet is in its youth, its prime, or its old age. For there is no doubt that suns and satellites grow old and die as men do. We hardly feel able to decide this question, though it is our private opinion that Tellus, our mother, is past her bread-and-butter days, and is becoming quite matronly. To adopt a human standard, we should say she is about forty years of age, and in wishing her a a long life we hope that the rest of it will be better spent.

But this philosophical inquiry may with better results be extended to the great movements of humanity. In them we may find positive causes which enable us to predict absolute events. Their general courses may be accurately determined if the mind can only rise to the hight of that unwritten logic which brings races and empires to their predestined ends. The historian now can easily see how the inevitable advance of the Goths necessitated the downfall of the Roman Empire. Even when the Reformation was young, much faith was not required to believe that no Pope's idea. Mr. Motley has traced with a masterly hand the natural laws by which the principle represented by the United Netherlands in their struggle with supreme Spain destroyed that tyrannous power, and built out of insignificance the England, and the Germany, and the America of to-day. These are subjects of history; but until this century history was not a science. The culture and progress which have made it one enable us not only to generalize the past, but to speak with certainty of the present. It is not presumptuous to say that the laws of God and humanity make the de-

feat of the Republican party impossible. The Republican party is to America what the Reformation was to Europe. It is the child of the Revolution of 1776. The pen which wrote the Declaration of Independence required to render our New-York roads good unconsciously recorded its triumph. It alone property, Mr. Vanderbilt next acquired control tracts; one has sold ties, another coal, another of all our political parties has gone back to of the New-York Central. This line, which in the principles on which our independence was founded, and resolved that they shall be perfeetly embodied in the Government. When, dividend, supported the Democratic party forty years ago, Garrison attempted the appar- along its line, fed the Albany lobby, furnished ently hopeless task of proving the Constitution and sustained the weight of 35,000 free passes, to be a covenant with hell and a league with death, men might have known that, whether

the progress of the Anti-Slavery idea. Slavery was supreme in the land; it marshaled the armies; it directed the navies; it had the Government under its heel. President after Presi-Slaveholder's collar around his neck. Nothing confronted it but a miserable and half-frozen idea in the North; but that idea was the soul of the Republic-the idea of the equality of tiplied itself into voters, it conquered State after State, it transformed itself into armies, till the South heard the cannon of the North proclaim it in a hundred battles, and Slavery fell dead at the feet of the Abolitionist when Lee surrendered his sword to Grant. When the Republican party championed the

idea of freedom, success followed as the night the day. It was destined to advance until that idea should be wrought into every fiber of the Government. Had it not been the slave of necessity there would not have been a civil the Erie. At length, a conference was sought war in America, and the politicians who now seek to control it will find that Canute could as easily stop the on-rolling sea as they limit its career. In the Fremont campaign of 1856, few Republicans imagined that inseven years their party would sweep Slavery from the land. There are many men now who cannot understand that Republicanism cannot perish till impartial suffrage is established in every State. Their arguments tend to prove that it has exhausted its force and is drawing near to its decline. For no party can long continue to exist when it has nothing left to do. We believe in the Republican party because its purpose is unaccomplished. If we look at its career simply as an abstraction, divesting ourselves of all sympathy with its aims, we must perceive that it is the embodiment and instrument of one great idea. And what is that? That all men are created free and equal. To determine whether the Republican party approaches the hour of its defeat it is only necessary to ascertain if it has carried out its principles to their logical conclusions. Two-thirds of the way it has gone, and a party which has done so much, so swiftly, and against such terrible odds, cannot be turned back within sight of the goal. We cannot pretend that it has fulfilled its mission so long as an American citizen is forbidden to vote in New-York or Pennsylvania solely because he is black. Observe how we started: Slavery shall not be disturbed where it exists; it shallgo no further; the Territories shall be free; fugitive slaves shall not be hunted on Northern soil. Then came EMANCIPATION-the one victory of the war, whose transcendent brightness throws into shadow even Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Gettysburg. The Republican party followed this step by the gift of the ballot to every freedman in the South. The ballot to the colored citizen of the North is yet to be bestowed, and cannot be withheld. When we declare freedom the inalienable right of every man we also assert his equality before the law. For unless men have equal rights Slavery has all the justification it needs. If the negro is not fit to vote he is not fit to be free, and the only choice of the American people is thissuffrage for both races or servitude for one.

If the idea of the Republican party were false or superficial it could not have triumphed so far. Its success proves that its rise and growth is as truly a great movement of the human race as was the Reformation or the French Revolution. This proved, the perfection of its destiny is but a question of time. So long as it has work to do it is idle to talk of its decay. When its great central principle is universally established, then, but not till then, may there be danger of its decline and fall.

THE "ERIE" WAR

tors.

If the pending Erie contest were a mere fight between for the control of a railroad, it would be a matter of no concern to the public. With the single exception of the Chamber of Commerce - which, ponderously expressed its sense of the danger of improving the railway interest-no one has taken sides for Vanderbilt against Drew, or for Drew against Vanderbilt. But, in fact, the question at issue is one of principles more than men. The real question is whether our railroads shall continue to be mere instruments of corrupt money-making for their managers, without yielding revenue to their owners, or rendering service to the publie, or whether, like other industrial enterprises, they shall become a source of income to those who have invested their money in them, and shall at the same time faithfully perform the function for which they were con-

Six years ago, three of the six railways terminating in the City of New-York-to wit: The New-Jersey Central, the New-York and New-Haven, and the New-Jersey Transportation Companies-paid regular dividends and were held at a premium: and the other three-the Erie, Hudson River, and Harlem-paid no dividends and were at a heavy discount. In the first three, Commodore Vanderbilt was a director and heavy stockholder. In two of the last three, Daniel Drew was a director, though he was not supposed to hold much of their anomaly that a road running from New-York to Trenton should be good property, while a that a line from New-York to New-Haven should earn large dividends, while a line could not pay expenses. Suspecting that management had much to do with the difference, the Commodore acquired the Harlem Road. For a series of years, the stock had ranged from 8 to 16. Dividends had been so long suspended that stockholders had forgotten the address of the Company. An election of Directors was held. Mr. Vanderbilt and bull could crush the development of its great his friends went in; Mr. Drew and his friends ing to the same Courts to gag and bind his went out. It took about two years to work out the problem; but at the end of that time Harlem not only carned dividends, and commanded a premium in the market, but carried passengers more safely and more regularly than ever before. The Commodore then purchased control of the Hudson River, which had ruled any terms. for a series of years at 20@30, had never been able to extricate itself from a crushing load of floating debt, and had been famous for accidents and irregularities. Within a year, Hudson became a regular dividend-paying stock, and commanded a large premium; while freight and passengers were moved with perfect regularity, and there were few interruptions, that nothing but management was some points of view is the finest railway in the world, had for years paid 628 per cent

had a standing rival in the Erie; and it soon became evident that radical reforms could not be carried out in the one unless they dent went into the White House with the were at least attempted in the other. For instance: one of the first acts of the Commodore's administration was to cut off the deadheads. Under the old Corning-Richmond regime, every man who knew a cousin or the men. A few years passed, and behold! it mul- niece of a director or conductor on the Central, got a free pass. These passes the Commodore stopped. On the very next day, the rejected "dead-heads" of the Central were tendered free passes over the Erie. Certain favored parties had enjoyed privileges as to transportation of freight. When these were taken away, and everybody placed on the same footing, the Eric hastened to tender its offices to the disappointed ex-favorites. It was so throughout. Every reform attempted by the Commodore was neutralized by antagonistic action of and had with the Erie managers. The Commodore had a right to expect that Mr. Drew would cooperate with him. For, at the October election, Drew had been almost unanimously expelled from the Erie direction, and had only been restored, on his tearful entreaties and promises of faithful administration, at the instance of Commodore Vanderbilt. Yet the very first conference showed that the Erie managers meant mischief; and the inference was forced Daniel Drew and the other controlling minds in the Erie direction were interested adversely to their own stockholders, and could not be relied upon to carry out any reforms which would improve the value of the Erie stock, or enhance its market price.

This was early in February. The Eric election did not come off till October. In the interim, a board of unscrupulous managers, bent on ruining the property intrusted to their charge, might do much. The Commodore became satisfied that, in order to make the Central what it ought to be-the best property in the country-he must own the Eric also. He began to buy the stock. And, meanwhile, appeal was taken to the courts. The Erie was peculiarly vulnerable. Two successive reports, on oath, had been made to the Legislature, in which the actual issue of stock had been understated by over five million dollars. The stock thus over-issued, and of which the existence was denied in the sworn statements of Mr. President Berdell, had been issued at 60 cents on the dollar to Mr. Daniel Drew, who was notoriously "short," and-as he testifies himself (see his affidavit)-interested in the fall of the stock. There was, moreover, a dark transaction about a lease of the Bradford road-a road which led to some coalmines that were excellent in every way except that they contained no coal-a road built by mistake, and which the owners (no connections, of course, of any directors of the Erie) leased to the Erie Company for seven per cent. on its cost. Now this lease, as a lease, was liable to be canceled any day by a new direction of the Erie, if it could be shown that it was a fraud on the Company. Well: it was somehow converted into stock, and thus 20,000 more shares were thrown on the market. There was another dark transaction concerning a guarantee of certain bonds issued by a corporation in New-England; and yet another, involving the Erie in responsibility for the liabilities of a new corporation in Ohio. So, on the whole, there was ground enough for an appeal by the stockholders of the Erie to the Courts for protection against the acts of their trustees, the Direc-

How the appeal was met; how injunction crossed injunction-one judge enjoining another, and one court stepping in to impede the action of another court-is painfully remembered by Vanderbilt and Drew all who are concerned for the faithful administration of justice in this State. Under cover of an injunction issued on "false grounds" by a "sick judge," (we quote from the record), Mr. Drew and his co-directors contrived to issue ten millions more stock. They had, of course, no more right to issue this new stock than Mr. McCulloch would have to print and circulate surreptitiously a hundred millions of new greenbacks. But, as Mr. Director Fisk said to John Bloodgood (see the affidavit of the latter), "You almost broke us when "you put Erie up, but we'll be even "with you yet," so anxious were they to "be even with" their poor stockholders who had the hardihood to put up the price of their own stock, that they actually purloined the last five of the ten millions of spurious stock from the Secretary, and issued it without his knowledge, and without providing the Company with any vouchers therefor. (See evidence of Secretary H. N. Otis before the Senate Committee). They were not men to stick at trifles. "Rather than not carry his point," said the same Director Fisk to a reporter, "Mr. Drew will issue "fifty millions more stock." Mr. Vanderbilt's friends were not far wrong, seemingly, when they concluded that the Erie direction did n't want their stockholders to grow rich too fast. We have said that, as between Drew and Vanderbilt, few people have any choice. But they do compare oddly, just now. Mr. Vanstock. To Vanderbilt's mind, it seemed an derbilt sits in his office in Fourth-st., buying Erie about as fast as his opponents print it, and he can get the money to pay for it, and road from New-York to Albany was worthless; preparing for the day-it may be as late as next October-when he shall try, fairly and squarely, to make it good property, instead of from New-York to Chatham Four-Corners being the opprobium of the railway interest. Mr. Drew is a fugitive from justice in hiding in New-Jersey; seeking to arouse public sympathy by the concoction of Munchausenish tales of attempts to kidnap him; sending to Albany for whitewashing acts, and simultaneously sending to Trenton for acts to render him independent of Albany legislation; running away from the process of Courts, and appealown stockholders, lest they should defend themselves against his arts; denouncing Commodore Vanderbilt as the great monopolist, who must be put down at any cost; and at the same time sending private messengers to the same Commodore to beg for compromise on

But the topic is stale. For years, everything connected with the Erie has stunk in the publie nostril. It has been the most fruitful source of corruption and demoralization in this State. Its whole history is one of corruption, fraud, perjury, and robbery. With few exceptions, every director has grown rich out of it; only the stockholders-to whom it has been indifferwith absolutely no accidents. Thus taught ent whether the road earned four or fourteen millions-have grown poor. One director has been interested in expresses, another in conoil, another spikes, another wood, another cars. As with the chiefs, so with the subordinates. food and raiment to Mr. Corning's constituents, otherwise ? Thieving subordinates fear no inquiry on the part of cheating superiors. When With economy, it was clear that dividends Mr. Drew was short of the stock, there was a \$638,299; increase for the year, \$264,760. The

outset, a new difficulty arose. The Central as light as possible; and in this particular we can quite understand how-as one of the "Jer-"sey exiles" pathetically observed to a reporter-"the devotion of the Eric people to " Mr. Drew is really touching."

THE PRESIDENT'S CASE. Considering that The World calls Mr. Johnson a Republican President, it manifests exceeding aversion to his removal from office. We have a Republican official under impeachment at Albany, and no one-not even The World-pettifogs his case: if he is honest and has been a faithful officer, we doubt not the Senate will acquit him; if not, we trust he may be convicted and kicked out: so we all quietly and patiently await the verdict.

Those who have seduced Andrew Johnson into treachery and violation of law, on the other hand, are ill at ease. Their consciences accuse them; the presence of their victim overwhelms them with self-reproach. Meet where you may, except in a Federal office, forty men whose votes helped place Andrew Johnson where he is, and at least thirty-nine of them, if asked what they think of his impeachment, will indicate their decided wish and hope that he may be convicted and expelled from office. There are more voters in the United States to-day who anxiously await and demand his expulsion from the White House than ever wished him upon Commodore Vanderbilt's friends that elected Vice-President; and the only men (with inconsiderable exceptions) who now want him acquitted are those who stigmatized him in 1864 as a low demagogue and drunken boor, and in 1865 insisted-directly after his inauguration as Vice-President-that public justice and public decency alike demanded his impeachment and removal from a station he had barely attained, but which he had already disgraced and forfeited.

The World borrows trouble in behalf of the Republicans after this fashion:

Republicans after this fashion:

"We do not believe, if Mr. Joanson is removed, that two years will pass by without bringing down upon those who may so decide the severest reproaches from their own political friends. It will be impossible for a new Republican Administration to satisfy the clamors of its party if the Tenare-of-Office act is to continue to be the law of land. Yet if the Senate now decides that the President has no independent constitutional power of removing public officers, and that all removals must, by force of the Constitution, be submitted to the Senate, the Republican party will have before it just these two alternatives: it must either repeal the present law in the face of such a solemn and quasi judicial decision, or it must involve the Senate in every exercise of the power of removal, and must consequently reduce the President to the mere position of an accuser of officers over whom he can have no coutrol. Neither the Republican nor any other party will be content with such a change in the structure and operation of the Government."

—In the case in hand, Mr. Johnson first tem-

-In the case in hand, Mr. Johnson first temporarily removed Mr. Stanton from office, as the law authorized him to do, appointing a substitute and notifying the Senate of the change and his reasons therefor. The Senate duly considered those reasons and, by an overwhelming vote, adjudged them inadequate and directed the restoration of Mr. Stanton, who thereupon resumed the office whence he had been temporarily ejected. The President, with a perfect knowledge that he was defying and browbeating the Senate-that it did not, and would not, assent to the change-again ejected Mr. Stanton, and undertook to put another in his place while the Senate was in session and in ostentatious defiance of its veto. If the Senate should now quail before this insolent usurper, it sinks into the condition of a servile register of Executive edicts-a debasement akin to that of the degenerate, craven Roman Senate under the worst phase of Imperial des-

What The World terms "a change in the structure and operations of the Government," we hail as a return to the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Though no Tenure-of-Office bill had ever been passed, we deny that a President had ever the right to defy and insult the Senate as Mr. Johnson did in his re-iterated removal of Stanton. No President before Jackson would have dreamed of thus bearding his constitutional associates in the responsible duty of filling subordinate executive trusts; and even Jackson did not know, when he removed Duane, that the Senate would not concur. Johnson did know this-knew it perfeetly-when he removed Stanton a second time: "did it on purpose," and with the fullest consciousness that he was daring the Senate to de its utmost. Having entered upon the contest like a bravo, let him not crawl out of it like a sneak. Indeed, he cannot.

ARKANSAS.

The reports from this State concerning the election have been contradictory and upon doubtful authority, but the latest advices assure us that the new Constitution is probably adopted by a decisive majority. The State is poorly off for means of communication-railways and telegraph lines are almost unknown -and it may be weeks before accurate returns are received.

The white electors in this State did not follow the stay-at-home plan of the Alabama Democracy, but worked zealously by direct voting, to defeat the Constitution. They, however, employed Alabama tactics to diminish the vote on the other side, indulging freely in threats of discharge from work to keep the freedmen away from the polls.

From the scattering returns that have reached

us we make up the	followi	ng state	ement:	
Total	-Cost	ENTION-	-Constr	TUTION-
Counties. Registry.		Against.	For.	Against.
Clark 1576	685	400		130
Cross 599	197	168	-	150
Conway 1069	200	-	-	300
Crittenden 750	-	500		123
Dallas1005	374	326	245	549
Hempstead 2502	1188	827	224	146
Hot Springs 825	303	121	214	468
Independence1600	513	231	-	103
Jackson 1133	30	_	-	297
Monroe1076	514	204	125	-
Ouachita1934	817	551	171	395
Регту 318	114	34	4	60
Phillips3636	2178	454	2156	844
Poinsett 211	55	60	-	100
Prairie1583	467	533	-	583
Pulaski3896	2480	419	590	148
Saline 754	143	261	- 8	40
St. Francis1028	393	150	185	-
Woodruff1027	-	75	190	590
I I WANTED TO THE PARTY OF	-	-	-	-

Total....26,323 10,648 4,814 4,613 5,026 The last columns, of course, do not show the full vote in all cases, but it is evidently irregular, some counties coming well up to the registry, while others have done next to nothing. We trust the Constitution has been adopted, but further advices are needed to determine the fact.

That the negro is not utterly thriftless is shown by the financial statement of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company for the year ending March 1, 1868. About two years ago some philanthropic gentlemen undertook to teach habits of economy to the freedmen by the establishment at various points in the South of Savings Banks exclusively for their use. There are now twenty of these banks, all in the Southern States, save one in New-York City. The amount of deposits Superintendents, conductors, station agents, during the month of February was \$181,566; and even brakemen, have saved small for of drafts, \$164,655; net gain of deposits, tunes out of meager salaries. How could it be about \$17,000. The whole amount due depositors on the 1st of March, 1807, was \$373,539; the amount due on the 1st of March, 1868, was Extra TRIBUNE Shoot No. 2 southing the passenger receipts amount deposited from the opening of the in-

stitutions was \$3,582,378; the amount withdrawn, \$2,944,079; the balance due depositors on the 1st inst., as above, \$658,299. Considering the straitened circumstances of these people, not one-tenth of whom are anywhere near the banks, and in view of the thousand discouragements that beset them at every step-the con. tumely of white enemies, the scarcity of employment, the refusal of employment where there is work to do, the sneer and the scoff the direct insult that meet them everywherewe look upon this actual saving of three and a half millions of dollars as most honorable. Had these men received fair encouragement, had the doors of enterprise been open to them. had they even been permitted the free exercise of their limited abilities, it cannot be doubted that these three and a half millions would have been thirty millions. As it is, we are confident that they have put in bank a larger per centage, according to their numbers than have the whites who mock their efforts and trample upon their rights.

The World has much to say of "Republican whisky-thieves and the millions stolen by Republican revenue officials." We have " word to throw to a dog in defense of ether the thieves or the officials. We only ask intelligent citizen to consider and inquire the politics of the whisky-makers and the enue officers set to watch them, and if he one in ten of them even pretending t Radicals-that is, who did pretend this in vember last-we will thank him to let know.

One more word: We have a joyful hope that Ben Wade will be at home in the White House on or before next moving-day-May 1st, 1887 If the price of whisky does not rise and 'to revenue collected therefrom does not exhib decided increase during the ensuing are be and thereafter, we will join The World nouncing "Republican revenue officers" confederates and tools of "whisky-th whatever the politics of the latter. Now see what we shall see.

A. A. L. writes us a letter on the im. ment case, whereof the gist is contained in this question :

" Why should not Congress first wait for the Ju-Department of the Government to pass upon the cononality of their own creature, 'The Tenure of Ones Law,' before attempting to punish infractions of it ?" -That is to say: No Executive is bound to

enforce a law, no citizen [or alien] to obey it, till it has been adjudged constitutional by the highest court authorized to construe it. It will never do, Mr. L.! Your doctrine would reduce any State to anarchy. We had far too

much of it in Cardozo's nullifying of our Excise Law. It must be established and understood that laws are to be obeyed until repealed or somehow invahidated. This point must be settled; and now is the time! There has been so much discussion as to the truth of a certain dispatch published a little

while ago in THE TRIBUNE, describing a Rebel

demonstration in New-Orleans, that we may as well state that it came to us from Mr. Thomas W. Conway of that city, and we beg leave to refer to him anybody who wants further information respecting it. A Wisconsin friend writes from Wankesha

County on the 23d inst. that " Farmers are plowing and sowing. The weather is delightful: the Spring unusually early." -Wisconsin is ahead of New-York this year.

MEXICO.

CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES OF PURBLA, GUE !-RERO, AND SINALOA—IMPROVEMENTS IN THA FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY—RELATIONS

-TELEGRAPHS. From Our Own Correspondent. MEXICO, March 11, 1808

A new trouble has arisen in the State of Puebla out of a recent competition for the Governorship. was asserted that Mr. Mendez had been elected by 65 votes over his competitor, Garcia; but the elect.ou went into Congress, and Garcia was chosen Governor: hence the friends of Mendez are angry, and even revolutionary. A small mutiny had taken place at Zacatlan, Mendez being there proclaimed Governor. On the 5th several districts of the State sent into Congress acts against the election of Govern. by the State Legislature. By latest reports it appear

that the troubles were readily quieted, and that the State is again at peace.

The Gubernatorial duel in Guerrero conting
Jimenez had recommenced hostilities after a pause, and driven back the forces of Alvarez
Chilapa. The latter was diligently pressing me

horses.

The Minister of War declares that no new ed has taken place in Yucatan, and that Gen. Ale and his troops have been ordered to remain assist the local authorities in restoring order. I and Valladolid had been occupied by Govern and yelforce of the insurgents remained a and Valiadolid had been occupied by Govern a forces, and no force of the insurgents remained subscient to offer battle.

Commerce at the port of Mazatlan is paralyzed in consequence of the war in the State of Sinalos. There has been no general action, as yet, between the Federal forces and the local insurgents. Marture is in Mazatlan and styles himself Governor, as

the Federal forces and the local insurgents. Martine is in Mazatlan, and styles himself Governor, as force. Five or six foreign vessels dare not enter on account of the state of affairs.

The Mexican Treasury still gives a good rep. The third auction of the interior debt took place of the 7th inst., \$30,000 having been appropriated for i. by the Government.

The second auction of Spanish convention bonds took place on the 9th inst., \$25,000 were destined for it. A similar amount of English convention bonds was to be bought up on the 10th inst. From the 1. inst. the Treasury begun to pay the civil list of the weeks passed, and again paid the military list of the weeks beforehand. The Diario mentions the state \$50,000 are destined toward the liquid attained the state of the st

that \$80,000 are destined toward the liquidatic and debts during the present month, and argues that the financial condition of the country is good. O foreign and interior debts, amounts of pending class, acc. The Financial Commission of Congress budget of more than \$1,000,000 per month. This is provisional merely, and does not allow for any large interest upon the debt, so far as the schedule of concerned. The Commission report, however that the excess of incomes shall be applied to the it invests of the consolidated debt, and to the liquidation of the floating debt. The Minister of the Treasury was contemplating a visit North in the course of several months.

mouths.

The English packet, while leaving the barbor of Vera Cruz some weeks ago, was fired upon from the Forts. The cause of this demonstration in the belief that the English vessel had smuggled gold and silver on board, and was stealing out of the harbor against express orders from the collector of the port. Another version of the affair represents the English can be are gone very leisurely on his z ay, makery captain to have gone very leisurely on his - ay, making no attempt to delade or escape the attorities.

The smuggling of gold and silver is an art for which

ing no attempt to delade or escape the authorities. The smuggling of gold and silver is an art for which British men-of-war and merchantmen are alike notorious in Mexican ports.

In Congress, at last dates, the subject of Customs was debated at length. Several members of the opposition having questioned the cenduct of Government with regard to the Pacific ports, Mr. Romero took the floor and explained that the presence of local war prevented collections at the port of Mazatlan. Probably the most important of all the revenue derived from the Pacific ports is but a fraction of what it should be and will be.

The Governor of Jalisco has discovered a dangerous conspiracy, and asks the Government under what law he shall proceed against the conspirators. He desires to know, in effect, whether the vigorous law adopted during the war is still in force, or whether it has ceased along with the President's ample power. The President has placed the whole matter before Congress. Another conspiracy, more lecal in its character, had been discovered in Morelos, and at once extinguished.

character, had been discovered in Morelos, and once extinguished.

A circular of Guatemala to its diplomatic agents says there is not the slightest reason to think there may be a misunderstanding between that Government and Mexico. The question of boundaries is still pending. The revolutionary state of Mexico prevented this question from being brought to a close some time ago.

The judicial decree in the case of several San Luis merchants lately imprisoned for remaing to pay as oppressive tax, exonerates them in the main, and de-

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